

## **CLAIMS**

1. A method for the treatment of angiogenesis in a patient in need of such treatment which comprises administering an effective amount of a bisphosphonate to the patient.
2. Use of a bisphosphonate in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of angiogenesis.
3. Use of a bisphosphonate to treat angiogenesis associated with diseases or pathological conditions in mammals.
4. A method for the embolic treatment of angiogenesis in a patient in need of such treatment which comprises administering an effective amount of a bisphosphonate to the patient; use of a bisphosphonate in the preparation of a medicament for the embolic treatment of angiogenesis; or use of a bisphosphonate as an angiogenesis reversing agent.
5. A method for the prophylactic or preventive treatment of angiogenesis in a patient in need of such treatment which comprises administering an effective amount of a bisphosphonate to the patient; use of a bisphosphonate in the preparation of a medicament for the prophylactic or preventative treatment of angiogenesis; or use of a bisphosphonate as an angiogenesis inhibiting agent.
6. A method according to claim 1 or a use according to claim 2 or 3 for the treatment of angiogenesis in a patient suffering from inflammation, myocardial ischemia, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis and tumour growth, invasion or metastasis.
7. A method according to claim 1 or a use according to claim 2 or 3, in which the bisphosphonate is selected from the following compounds or a pharmaceutically acceptable

salt thereof, or any hydrate thereof: 3-amino-1-hydroxypropane-1,1-diphosphonic acid (pamidronic acid), e.g. pamidronate (APD); 3-(N,N-dimethylamino)-1-hydroxypropane-1,1-diphosphonic acid, e.g. dimethyl-APD; 4-amino-1-hydroxybutane-1,1-diphosphonic acid (alendronic acid), e.g. alendronate; 1-hydroxy-ethidene-bisphosphonic acid, e.g. etidronate; 1-hydroxy-3-(methylpentylamino)-propylidene-bisphosphonic acid, ibandronic acid, e.g. ibandronate; 6-amino-1-hydroxyhexane-1,1-diphosphonic acid, e.g. amino-hexyl-BP; 3-(N-methyl-N-n-pentylamino)-1-hydroxypropane-1,1-diphosphonic acid, e.g. methyl-pentyl-APD (= BM 21.0955); 1-hydroxy-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid; 1-hydroxy-2-(3-pyridyl)ethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid (risedronic acid), e.g. risedronate, including N-methyl pyridinium salts thereof, for example N-methyl pyridinium iodides such as NE-10244 or NE-10446; 1-(4-chlorophenylthio)methane-1,1-diphosphonic acid (tiludronic acid), e.g. tiludronate; 3-[N-(2-phenylthioethyl)-N-methylamino]-1-hydroxypropane-1,1-diphosphonic acid; 1-hydroxy-3-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)propane-1,1-diphosphonic acid, e.g. EB 1053 (Leo); 1-(N-phenylaminothiocarbonyl)methane-1,1-diphosphonic acid, e.g. FR 78844 (Fujisawa); 5-benzoyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrazole-3,3-diphosphonic acid tetraethyl ester, e.g. U-81581 (Upjohn); 1-hydroxy-2-(imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-3-yl)ethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid, e.g. YM 529; and 1,1-dichloromethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid (clodronic acid), e.g. clodronate..

8. A method according to claim 1 or a use according to claim 2 or 3, in which the bisphosphonate is pamidronic acid or zoledronic acid, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or any hydrate thereof.
9. A method for the embolic treatment of angiogenesis in a patient in need of such treatment which comprises intra-arterially administering an effective amount of a bisphosphonate to the patient;  
 use of a bisphosphonate in the preparation of a medicament for the intra-arterial embolic treatment of angiogenesis;  
 intra-arterial use of a bisphosphonate to treat or reverse angiogenesis associated with diseases or pathological conditions in mammals; and  
 the intra-arterial use of a bisphosphonate as an angiogenesis reversing agent.

10. A method or use according to claim 9, in which the bisphosphonate is pamidronic acid or zoledronic acid, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or any hydrate thereof.